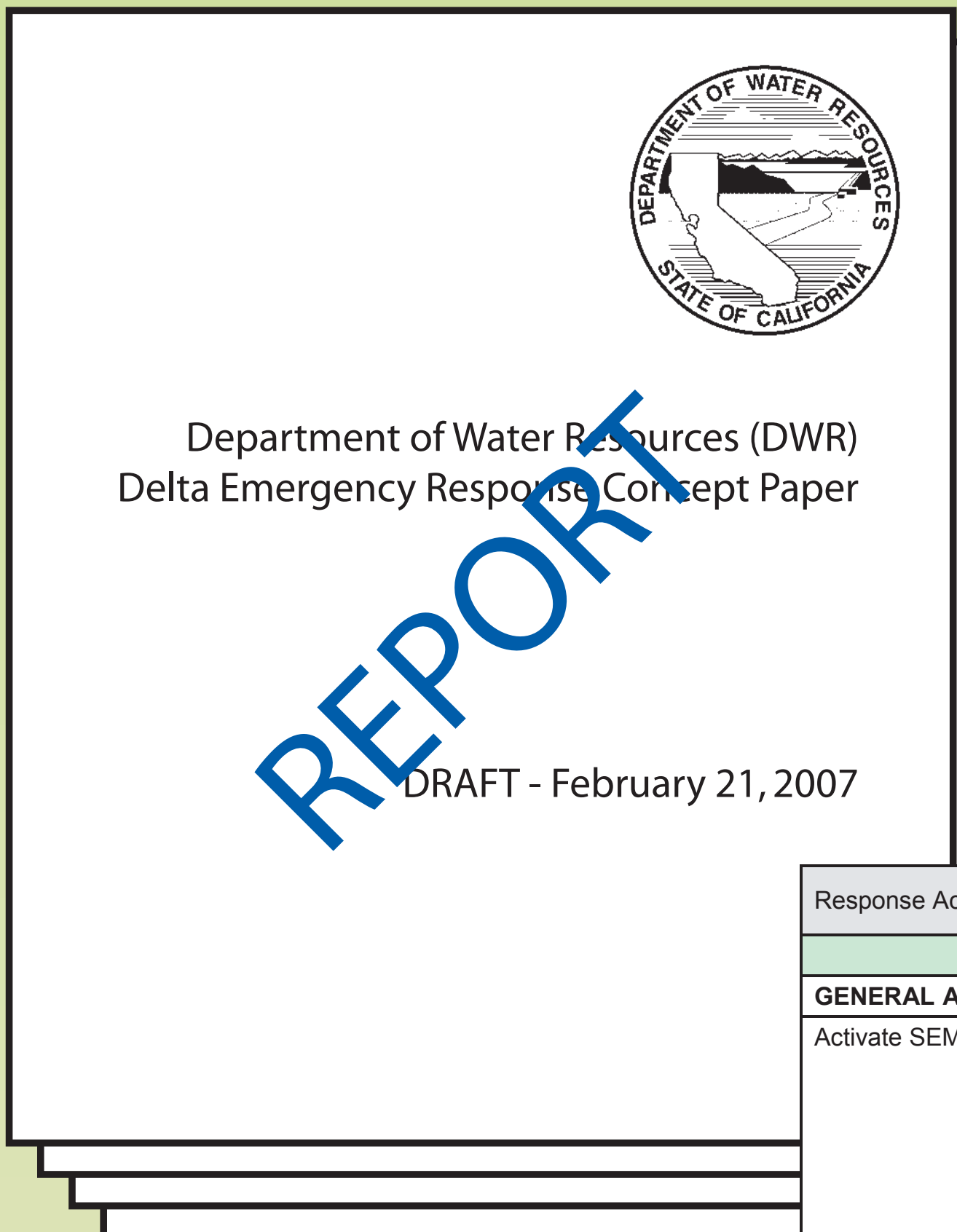


E.O.P. GOALS:

- Summarize DWR’s complex Emergency Resonse responsibilities and roles
- Serve as an initial primer (easily read in a day) about how DWR handles Delta flood emergencies
- Be easily updated as new needs and response techniques develop



Response Action	Region(s) Affected	Responsible Party	Constraints	Comments on Action
IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS (First day)				
GENERAL AND LIFE SAFETY				
Activate SEMS Functions within DWR		DWR, Division of Flood Management	Director must make Mobilization Declaration	This will be a Delta-wide effort. During an event of this scale, DWR will likely be coordinating with the 5 Delta counties, Levee Maintaining Agencies, the OES REOC, the Corps of Engineers, and USBR. As needed, DFM will send representatives to OES' SOC and REOC and establish liaison with the Corps, CDF, and CCC.
Deploy emergency response crews and incident command teams		DWR, Division of Flood Management, Division of Operations and Maintenance		Work with CDF, CYA, CCC, etc
Activate Flood Operations Center	Sacramento	DWR, Division of Flood Management		The FOC coordinates with OES' Inland Regional Operations Center when a Delta emergency occurs. The FOC is also the link to the field response level and to the Corps of Engineers.

RESPONSE ACTION

Response Action: Decrease CVP Tracy Pumping Plant

Region Affected: South Delta (primarily) and Central Delta

Source: Ref. 2 – 1986 SSJ Delta Emergency Water Plan

Response Action Description: Upon report of a low-Delta-inflow, multiple-island flooding event, immediately reduce Tracy export pumping to one pump only (approximately 900 cfs).

Responsible Party: USBR CVP Operations

Impact: Reduction of export pumping will decrease the influx of salinity into the central and southern Delta. This is important because the southern Delta is very difficult to flush.

Constraints/Limitations

Key Event Characteristic	Environmental	Time to Implement	\$ (Cost)	Legal/Contractual	Coordination
Low-Inflow, Multi-Island	L	L	L	L	L

Difficulty Scale: High (H), Medium (M), Low (L)

Product 1: Description of DWR Emergency Response Roles

- Legal Authority
- Internal Structure and Roles of Groups within DWR
- Overview of Cooperation with other Agencies
- Sample Emergency Scenarios
- Current Abilities (included in Table of Actions)
- Recommendations of How to Improve DWR ER Abilities

Product 2: Table of Actions

- Chronological Organization

- Immediate (Hours)
- Short-term (Days)
- Mid-term (Weeks)
- Long-term (Months)

Duration

Product 3: Action Specific Cut Sheets

- Designed for Quick Briefing on an individual Action
- Summarizes Actions and Impacts
- Lists Constraints and Limitations
- Can be General or Specific
- Easy to Update as Information Changes

- Subdivided by Goal of Action
 - General Life and Safety
 - Flood Fighting and Levee Repair
 - Water Supply and Quality
- Separates Actions into:
 - Operational Changes
 - Physical / Site-Specific Activities
 - Legal
- Identifies Zone of Influence of each Action
- Includes Responsible Parties and Key References

RESPONSE ACTION

Response Action: Place riprap and wave erosion protection on interior of flooded islands

Region Affected (include Delta icon): Local

Source: DWR, Sacramento-San Joaquin Emergency Water Plan

Response Action Description: This response action will be utilized when strong winds accompany high water to prevent wave erosion of levee slopes. Levees adjacent to wide stretches of water should be watched during periods of strong wind to detect the early stages of wave erosion. During sustained periods of strong wind and high water, personnel should stand by to observe and monitor the effected areas. Visquine and wood panels can be used to prevent or protect slopes from wave erosion. Placement of riprap can also protect levee slopes from wind erosion and is a longer-term action.

Responsible Party: DWR, Division of Flood Management

Impact: The emergency repair methods are used to prevent levee failure.

Constraints/Limitations

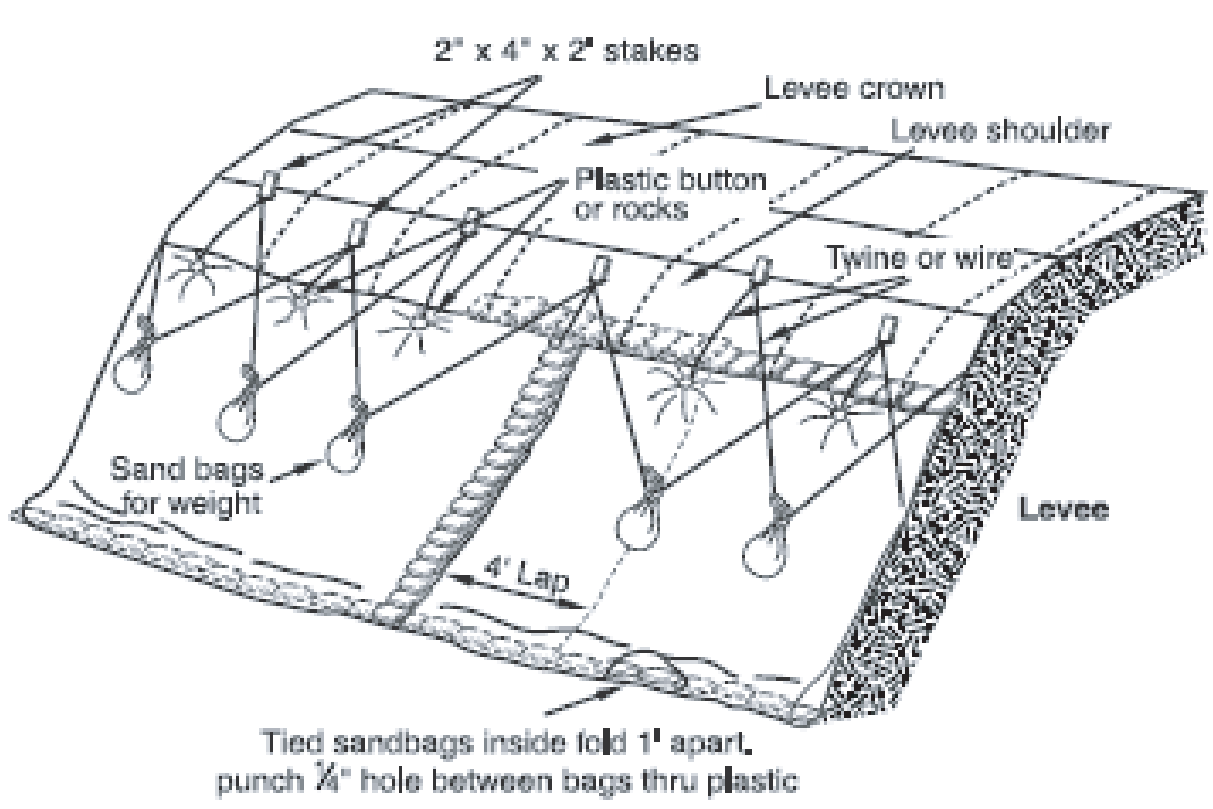
Key Event Characteristic	Environmental	Time to Implement	\$ (Cost)	Legal/Contractual	Coordination
Visquine	M	L	L	L	L
Wood Panel	M	M	L	L	M
Riprap	M	M	H	M	H

Difficulty Scale: High (H), Medium (M), Low (L)

Comments: Wave erosion protection can be fabricated with plastic (Visquine) or wood panels for temporary solutions or riprap can be placed to provide longer-term protection, as summarized below:

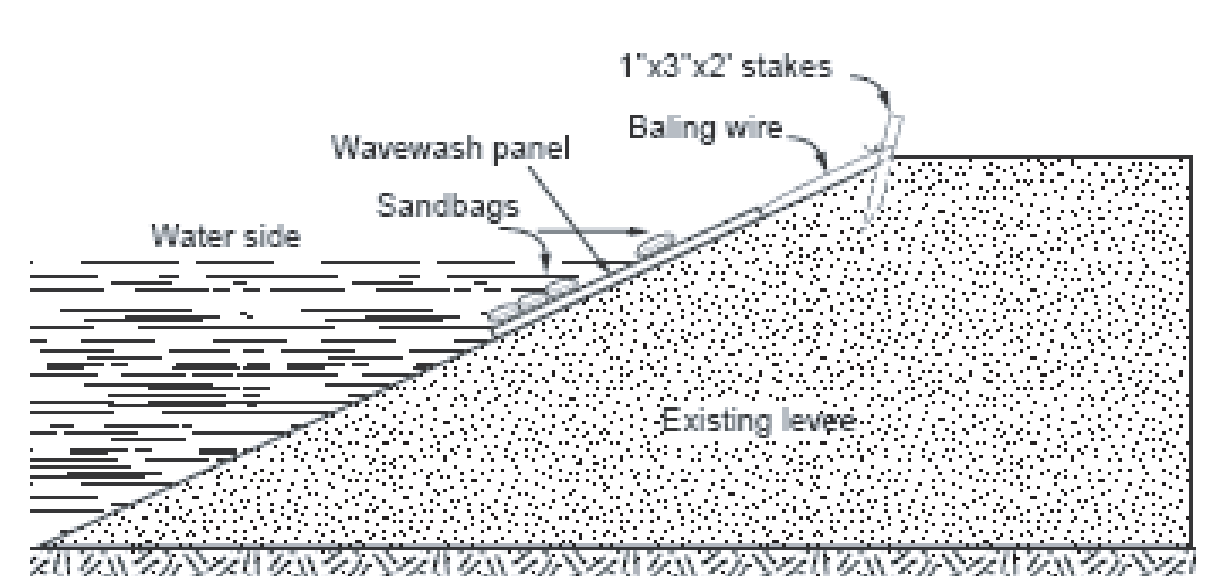
Visquine Wave Erosion Protection

Visquine wave wash protection involves placing visquine (bought in 20-foot wide by 100-feet long by 10 mil rolls) along the waterside levee slopes. Wooden stacks and sandbags are used to anchor the visquine to the levee slope.



Wood Panel Wave Erosion Protection

Wood panels are generally prefabricated, 3-feet high, and 16-feet long and are secured to the levee face with bailing wire, wood stakes, and sandbags.



NOTE: Panels may be placed in a vertical position, depending on existing conditions.

Riprap Wave Erosion Protection

Riprap or rock slope protection can be strategically placed by trucks or barges to armor levee slopes. The rock slope protection prevents scour and erosion caused by wave action. The size of the riprap shall be appropriate for the velocity of the channel; the higher the velocity, the larger the size and weight of the rock should be. Ideally, filter material or bedding should be placed between the existing levee slope and the riprap. Regular maintenance of protected slopes will ensure longer-term slope protection.

